

# NEW YORK HERALD.

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PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.  
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

**BOWERY THEATRE.** Bowery—Stranger—Morse and the Giant.  
**BROADWAY THEATRE.** Broadway—Gladiator—Littles.  
**BURTON'S THEATRE.** Chambers street—Lady of Lyons—Honeycomb.  
**NATIONAL THEATRE.** Chambers street—Faint Heart—Honeycomb.  
**WALLACE'S THEATRE.** Broadway—Money—Ladies.  
**ST. CHARLES THEATRE.** Bowery—Dorcas—Theresa—All a Mistake.  
**AMERICAN MUSEUM.** Afternoon—Allow Me to Apologize—Honeycomb. Evening—Willow Copse.  
**CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.** 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrels by Christy's Opera Troupe.  
**WOOD'S MINSTRELS.** Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.  
**GRAND OPERA.** 36 Broadway—Harvard's Panorama of the Holy Land.  
**WALLACE'S THEATRE.** Broadway—Money—Ladies.  
**OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES.** 39 Broadway.

New York, Friday, April 29, 1883.

## Mails for the Pacific.

The sailing of the United States mail steamship Crescent City, Captain McGowan, for Aspinwall, will be postponed until Saturday next, at two o'clock.  
The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock on that day.  
The New York Weekly Herald, California edition, with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at two o'clock on Saturday morning.  
Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## The News.

The steamship Canada reached Halifax yesterday, with three days' later advice from all parts of the Old World, a very full telegraphic synopsis of which is given on the first page. The general features of the news, both commercially and politically, are of a rather more interesting character than usual, and will command universal attention. The members of the British House of Commons have branched the Central American question, but gained no important information from the government relating thereto. They have also directed their attention to the recent search of Kosmuth's house by the London police. The discovery of great quantities of munitions of war in another building, supposed to be the property of refugees from other countries, had naturally produced extraordinary excitement among all classes of Englishmen. France has adopted the most rigorous regulations with regard to the refugees, and some of the Parliamentary members seem inclined to follow the example.

Mrs. Stow's said to have had a grand reception at Liverpool, on Sunday, the 10th instant, on which occasion the long talk of address was presented. She afterwards paid her respects to some negro and other societies, received the contributions of her friends, and took her departure for Glasgow on the 13th, with a pocket full of money to pay her expenses.

On turning to the news from the continent of Europe, we find that there has been another resignation of the ministry in Spain, and that the Queen was busily engaged in forming a new Cabinet. Austria has refused the demands of Piedmont. There were rumors of an insurrection in Catalonia. Hungary is to be divided into three districts, over each of which a deputy governor is to be appointed. Mazzini, after starting the Italians with another proclamation, is believed to have taken refuge in Sicily. The negotiations between Turkey and Russia were progressing amicably at Constantinople. Affairs in Egypt were in a very distracted condition, and the overthrow of the Porte's authority was anticipated. A serious difficulty had arisen between the Persian court and the British legation, and it was expected that the latter would withdraw. The cholera, we regret to learn, is progressing quite rapidly in the East. From India we gather that the British army and navy recently indulged in a quarrel in front of the enemy. The English lost one hundred men in their recent repulse at Donabew. The Chinese rebellion has spread to such an extent that the government has been at last compelled to adopt measures for the protection of Nankin.

The European market reports announce that a decided improvement had taken place in cotton, breadstuffs, and some descriptions of provisions. The rapid decline in the stock on hand at New Orleans doubtless gave the impetus to cotton.

Our special despatch from Washington remarks that Secretary Marcy is about to display his qualifications for the post to which he has been called, by entering into negotiations with the British Minister upon the fishery and Canadian reciprocity questions. Notwithstanding the rather hostile disposition recently manifested by a portion of the colonists, it is thought that these matters will be definitely arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. Our Central American relations, it is understood, have not yet undergone a thorough investigation by the Cabinet. After a proper examination, it is held to be apparent that England has clearly violated the provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, the administration will most undoubtedly relieve itself of the joint protectorate arrangement. It is now said that the future appointments are to be adjusted to-day—that none have as yet been positively determined upon; and, further, that General Dix, instead of going abroad, will remain at the head of the New York Sub-Treasury. Officers and their friends, by reference to the special despatch, will find a long list of appointments made for the Interior Department since the adjournment of the Senate.

Owing to the illness of one of the jurymen, the proceedings in the Gardner case were postponed from yesterday till Monday.

Hon. John S. Silliman was yesterday elected United States Senator for Louisiana, in place of Hon. Pierre Soule. Mr. Silliman received thirty-three majority over his whig opponent.

Hon. D. T. Snellbaker, the newly elected Mayor of Cincinnati, under the plea of preventing a riot, last Sunday dispersed a large crowd who had assembled in one of the market houses to hear the discourse of Rev. Mr. Kirtland, a seceding Roman Catholic. This proceeding, of course, greatly incensed the anti-Catholic portion of the population, without distinction of party, and the consequence was that, after discussing the matter in private circles for three days, an indignation meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at which a committee, consisting of one hundred of the most prominent citizens, was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and request him to resign. Mr. Snellbaker was the secular nominee of the democratic party, but he owed his election to the majority mainly to the fact that the opponents of the Catholics upon the school question were unwise enough to run three different candidates. Had the Mayor been united they would have returned their old Mayor with as much ease as they did nearly all the other municipal officers.

The additional particulars relative to the awful railroad collision on the Michigan Central and Southern roads, to be found under the telegraphic head, are of too heart-rending a character to recapitulate here. Suffice it to say that the coroner's jury have done their duty in the case, by declaring it to be the disaster occurred through the gross carelessness and neglect of one of the conductors.

ness and neglect of one of the conductors of the engineers on the two trains, all of whom have been committed to await a trial for manslaughter. Let us hope that the judiciary will give this matter a prompt, fair, and searching investigation; and if found guilty, that the parties, whoever they may be, will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Edward Leachy, the recalcitrant monk of La Trappe, who has been on trial in Portage City, Wisconsin, for the deliberate murder of Bernard Manly, has been found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for life. It will be recalled that Leachy killed Manly in August last, in Columbia county, Wisconsin, on pretence that the latter had been guilty of improper conduct with Leachy's wife. The trial, which was pending at the time of the murder, showed the suspicions to be unfounded.

The Supreme Court of the Fifth district of this State, sitting in general term at Oswego, have recently decided that the Free School law, passed on the 26th of March, 1849, and ratified by the people, is unconstitutional. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Pratt, and appears to be an able and carefully considered paper. It maintains that the Legislature has no power, except in certain specified cases, to submit to the people for final decision whether or not a proposed law shall become operative. As this appears to be the principal ground for declaring the act unconstitutional, it will not nullify or affect our existing school laws, as the Legislature ratified the act of 1849 after it had been submitted to the people. The object of the decision, we presume, is to strike a blow at the practice of submitting laws to be voted upon by the people after they have been duly and unconstitutionally passed by the Legislature.

Forty or fifty Irish families were deprived of house and home by a fire in Boston yesterday morning. Nearly an entire block of frame buildings was laid in ashes, and much other property in the vicinity was materially damaged.

The Art Union committee met at the Astor House yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted, and the matter is postponed until to-day at three o'clock.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an interesting account of the pleasure excursion which Cornelius C. Vanderbilt, Esq., contemplates making to Europe some time during the month of June, in his steam yacht North Star.

Father Gavazzi delivered his lecture upon the "Infallibility of the Pope," at the Tabernacle, last evening. The audience was very respectable, but not large. His arguments were much applauded.

To-day's inside pages contain City, Police and Judicial Intelligence; Foreign Postal Regulations; Affairs in Texas; Financial and Commercial Reviews; a large number of Miscellaneous paragraphs, Advertisements, &c.

## Our Southern Frontiers.—The Wild Indians.—The Policy of Purchasing Another Slice from Mexico.

The return of Santa Anna to the supreme dictatorship of Mexico places the future destiny of that long-misgoverned, revolutionary, and unhappy republic in a state of doubt and temporary suspense. If, however, we may credit his recent protestations of patriotism, he will die in the last ditch before another square inch of the national territories shall be, with his consent, either taken or bartered away. Upon his return from his former exile, with that mysterious passport from President Polk, he made similar declarations; and yet, upon the high authority of General Scott, he was shortly brought to such overtures to our General-in-Chief, as contemplated the surrender of the country, *en masse*, to the protection of our constitution and laws. These overtures, as we have heretofore had occasion to declare, were, according to our humble judgment, unwisely thrown away, and for reasons, in view of "manifest destiny," insufficient to justify the rejection of that golden opportunity.

It may be said that the brilliant victories achieved by our arms, and the acquisition of California, were, all together, an ample compensation for the sacrifices of life and treasure which the war of '46-'7 and the peace of '48 exacted—sufficient even to justify that stringent clause of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which bars us against any future encroachments upon the soil of our helpless neighbor. And it is true that we gained much, exceeding in the acquisition of the gold mines of California, the most extravagant dreams of the most gold-loving visionary of ancient or modern times. But more, much more, was lost in rejecting the happy moment for the annexation of the whole of Mexico; for, according to the present aspect of things, there is more danger of a restoration of Mexico to the Spanish crown than of another offer from Santa Anna like that which he made to General Scott.

Gen. Jefferson Davis, the present Secretary of War, if we are not mistaken, opposed the ratification by the Senate of the treaty of peace on the ground that the boundary of the Rio Grande and the Gila was not the proper line for a permanent and satisfactory peace with Mexico. He was in favor of the more southerly line of the Sierra Madre or Mother Mountains, and thence westward to the mouth of the Gulf of California, so as to include the plains south of the Rio Grande, the table lands south of El Paso, the vast open country of Chihuahua and Sonora south of the Gila, the Gulf of California, and that long peninsula known as Lower California, lying between the Gulf and the Pacific. A few millions more money, we presume, would have induced Mexico to yield to this line; and our experience, since the treaty of peace, has proved that a little more hard cash for this immense additional swarth of land would have been a proceeding, not only of sound national policy, but finally resulting in very large pecuniary savings to the government.

Let us explain. The vast extent of open country between the present boundary line and that suggested by Mr. Davis is but thinly inhabited, excepting the string of towns and villages between Matamoros and Monterey. But even these settlements, though competent to defend themselves against the Indians, have been for two or three years past entirely at the mercy of Carvajal and his dry land buccaners. But the residue of this intermediate country between the existing boundary and that of Mr. Davis has been, since the treaty of peace, under the full dominion of the wild Indians, and by them nearly, if not absolutely, depopulated of its white settlers. And the great difficulty of reducing these Indians to submission has been, that we have not had the right to push or locate our troops amidst the scenes of their depredations. Hence the treaty clause guaranteeing the Mexican frontiers against the incursions of the plundering barbarians has been of no practical effect; and hence the many millions of damages laid against our government by that of Mexico, in behalf of her deeply injured border citizens, on account of Indian ravages and depredations, for which we are justly responsible.

These claims, in some way, will have to be met and satisfied. The plan has been mooted from time to time of compromising this business in connection with the Tehuantepec treaty. It is highly probable that something of this sort

may be attempted by the present administration with the final ratification of the Garay or Sloo treaty.

But here the existing difficulty of a want of jurisdiction over the frontier territories subject to these Indian depredations is presented. Nor do we know how else than by the purchase of a considerable margin of the open country south of the present boundary these Indians can be reached by our troops. On the other hand, the possession of the soil would give us the right to locate a line of forts and stations of mounted men and infantry across the continent, through a region of country capable of subsisting them, and affording all the facilities for quick communication with the various posts, and the easy transportation of artillery, arms, provisions and munitions of war. As we are now situated, our line of occupation along the present boundary lies, through its whole extent from El Paso to the mouth of the Gila, in the midst of desert mountains, affording no supplies, difficult of access, and utterly useless for the protection of the open country some fifty miles to the southward. Good faith, according to the treaty, has not been observed along the Gila. It has been unaccountably neglected by Congress, for there lies the fault of an inadequate military force; but, quartered in the labyrinth of the Gila mountains, an army of a hundred thousand men would scarcely be competent to prevent the Apaches from slipping through their fingers.

Again: the breadth of open country to the northward included within the line suggested by Mr. Davis is now worse than useless to Mexico. After having been depopulated by the Indians of its white inhabitants the former occupy it, whence they are enabled to extend their forays into the very heart of the Mexican republic. The cession of this margin of territory to us would be an advantage to Mexico in every view. It would give her another supply of ready money for her immediate and pressing necessities; it would relieve her people from any further Indian disturbances, by giving her a frontier guarded by United States troops and lined by settlements of enterprising and thrifty Yankees—it would relieve her from the burdens of inefficient soldiers, and other expenses incident to her feeble resistance of the filibusters, and the half-naked Apaches—and, in cutting down her territories to still narrower limits, her internal resources of prosperity and defence would only be the more consolidated. Surely, in ceding to us, for a good round sum, a strip of country which causes a continual drain upon her treasury and her army, and never-ending robberies and massacres of her people, Mexico could not be the loser.

On our side, the advantages of such a transfer are worth considering. We should acquire a fine region of country, capable of sustaining a heavy population; we should have the frontier Indians under complete control; we should give relief and security to Mexico; and in securing the most available route for the Pacific Railroad—the cheapest and the shortest this side of Vera Cruz—we should attain an object of paramount consideration.

Would it not, therefore, be well if Gen. Pierce and his cabinet were to try the experiment of stretching our Mexican boundary a little further to the southward for an equivalent in hard cash? Santa Anna, it is true, returns to power with the most prodigious pledges to preserve intact the integrity of the soil of his country from further encroachments; and there is a suspicion of connivance between the instruments of Queen Isabella and Louis Napoleon in the Dictator's return—there is even ground for distrusting his designs to be the restoration of Mexico to Spain; but still he will reassume the functions of the government with an empty treasury, and under the most urgent necessities for money. In conjunction, therefore, with the Tehuantepec route, it might prove to be judicious and wise on the part of our cabinet to try the settlement of our frontier Indian difficulties by the purchase of the margin of territory we have indicated, ranging from fifty to a hundred miles or more south of the present boundary.

We should like to see Santa Anna sounded upon this question. Besides, his designs are suspicious, time is precious, and of all the countries in the world Mexico at this crisis is the country that calls for the special vigilance and protection of this administration; and in nothing is our saving interposition more peremptorily demanded than in the matter of the frontier Indians. We must pay for their depredations, past, present and future, annual treaty, or extinguish their ravages in the purchase and occupation of the land. Santa Anna will want money. The land, worse than useless to Mexico, would be useful to us. Let us buy up the filibusters, revolutionists and Indians along our southern frontiers, including the French invaders of Sonora. And wonderful things may, perhaps, be accomplished, if we slip in before the British, French or Spanish, with the offer of a few millions of ready cash to Santa Anna. We commend this subject to the administration.

CARVAJAL.—This notorious filibuster, after having been arrested a second time in Texas, has been a second time discharged, upon some technicality of the law which prevails along the Rio Grande. We may next expect to hear of another descent by this enterprising gentleman upon some of the Mexican towns along the river, and the liberation from their owners of large quantities of dry goods. It is a most remarkable thing that this guerrillero, for two or three years, should thus be permitted to carry on his peculiar operations with such perfect impunity—defying the troops of Mexico and eluding the laws of the United States with equal nonchalance. His acts, however, constitute a boundary question, for which Santa Anna will doubtless demand some reparation. Can the present administration, meantime, do nothing with Carvajal? Is there not such a thing as national good faith requiring the interposition of the strong arm of authority to catch him and hold him? We trust that Gen. Pierce will in some way tighten up the loose condition of things along the Rio Grande. The neutrality policy of Mr. Fillmore would not allow him to interfere; perhaps; but now we have a right to call for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine against Carvajal at all events.

THE BOUNDARY OF NEW MEXICO.—We are very glad to learn from Washington that there is no longer of war on account of the seizure of a strip of territory by Governor Lane, of New Mexico, turned over to Old Mexico by the Boundary Commission. This will make Wall Street again. We were afraid that this business looked like a speck of war.

THE ART UNION INVESTIGATION.—The Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct Institution known as the American Art Union, commenced their sitting yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. We have before stated that this committee was nominated in compliance with the prayer of a petition to the Legislature, signed by subscribers and shareholders of the association, and which we now give in another column; alleging various charges against its managers and directors; and the object of the inquiry commenced yesterday is to ascertain the truth of these charges, and the manner in which the funds of the society have been from time to time appropriated.

For our part, the rôle which we have supported, as denouncers of the illegality of the institution, is played out. The highest courts of the State have pronounced the American Art Union a public lottery, in violation of the constitution, the statutes, and the new code. And we have now no further duty to perform in the matter. It now only remains with the Assembly committee to make a full, fair, and impartial inquiry into all the matters referred to them, and we doubt not that this they will do to the satisfaction of the petitioners and to the furtherance of public justice.

RUSS PAYMENT IN THE BOWERY.—The Board of Aldermen, on Wednesday evening, adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, the report of the Street Committee recommending the making of a contract with Messrs. Russ & Reid for laying down the Russ pavement throughout the whole extent of the Bowery, Chatham street, and Park row, into Broadway.

This measure is one of the greatest importance to the eastern portion of the city, and will be received with approbation by all residing in that quarter. The prospects of the Bowery are decidedly improved by this action of the Board of Aldermen. For the past year it has been making great efforts to compete with Broadway in appearance, and several splendid brown stone buildings, banks, insurance offices, stores, &c., have been within that time erected on it. It only wanted the laying down of the Russ pavement to give a fresh stimulus to this ambitious rivalry, and when it is completed the Bowery will suddenly become a fashionable thoroughfare and promenade.

Another benefit which this measure will effect is, that grooved rails will be laid down on the Fourth avenue railroad, and thenceforth carriages will not incur the risk of having their wheels injured in an attempt to cross the street. The total expense of this improvement will be somewhere near half a million of dollars; but that is a mere bagatelle when contrasted with the value which property in those streets will acquire. We hope soon to see the work commenced and prosecuted with vigor.

THE SLOO TREATY.—The treaty of Col. Sloo, securing him the transit of the Tehuantepec route, has arrived at Washington, and Col. Sloo himself is also there. The treaty has been ratified by the provisional government of Mexico; but the most difficult part of the business remains to be done. If we are not misinformed, the administration are of the opinion that the Garay treaty should have the precedence of all other claims to the Tehuantepec route in the settlement of this question with Mexico. And we presume that this controversy cannot be definitely settled short of the re-assembly of Congress and the action of the Senate upon the subject. For the present, we should like to be informed whether Mr. Benjamin and company, the holders of the Garay contract, have surrendered or compromised their claims. If they have not, this Sloo treaty will demand some further explanation.

## Talk on Change.

The announcement of the arrival of the Canada at Halifax had a tendency to check transactions in trade. The news, though favorable, was considered indefinite as to prices, and failed to exercise any immediate influence on them. Cotton sold to the extent of 3,500 bales, without change in quotations. State bonds of four closed at \$4.50 a \$4.50, with most sales at \$4.50 a \$4.50.

It was stated on good authority, on Change, that merchants in this city had been in the habit of importing goods by the British steamers into Boston, in preference to having them come direct to New York, on account of the greater facility of getting them through the custom house at that place.

The usual plan had been thus:—As soon as it was ascertained that a steamer had arrived at Boston, they would give their bills of lading to one of the express companies on the afternoon of one day, and the goods were obtained through the Custom House on the next day, and reached New York on the following morning. In other words, goods could be received in New York, imported into Boston, in forty-eight hours after the vessel reaches that port, while, if imported direct into this city, it would require five days to get possession of them. Such a system was unequal and unjust to New York, and the evil should be effectually remedied.

Express agents running between Boston and Canada could obtain possession of goods almost immediately on a ship touching the wharf and takes them at once to the Canadian frontier, where the bonds they had given in Boston would arrive by mail at the same time, directed to the frontier collector from the authorities in Boston. The boundary line officer would, on comparing the goods with the bonds, and finding all correct, pass them and return the bonds, duly cancelled, to the Boston Custom House. In New York, about five days elapsed before the goods could be released, and that had to be done through a custom house broker. The bonds given were retained in New York until evidence was obtained from the frontier officer that the goods under seal had been duly received, examined and passed.

The effect of the superior Custom House facilities at Boston had tended to direct a considerable portion of trade from its legitimate channel, or from New York to that port.

A splendid specimen of native gold, in combination with quartz rock, from California, was exhibited on Change yesterday. It belonged to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Adams & Co., express agents. The value of the specimen was \$600. The sum these gentlemen paid for it. The beauty of the specimen rendered it one of great interest. The mass of the rock was intersected with fine particles of gold, while the principal and upper side of its face was covered with a most splendidly crystallized or arborescent mass of pure native gold. Its arrangement presented the appearance, in places, of stems, leaves, and irregular clusters, not unlike masses of grapes. Messrs. Adams & Co. designed this, with other rich specimens, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. They had at their office, (88 Broadway,) it was said, some other valuable specimens, some of which were masses of native gold, and others mixed with quartz. One of these specimens was worth \$30,000, and another \$25,000. They also had other specimens on the way. They expected to be able to make the most splendid show of gold specimens ever before exhibited, and when all their collection arrived, which might not be before the middle of summer, they calculated the value of the whole would be about \$100,000, and all the production of California.

It was stated on Change that the remainder of the cargo of the ship on board the Pacific, had been taken on the wharf at one dollar per ton. It was said that the inferior coal had been exposed all winter, in a large mass, to the rain and frost, in an open, sandy yard, and when put on board it was in a very wet condition, and when dry it crumbled into a mass like coal. While the good coal lasted, the ship made 300 to 310 miles per day, and when the inferior coal was reached her speed, with equally favorable weather, fell off to 260 miles per day. Had it not been for this untoward circumstance, she would have reached New York early on Saturday morning, or in 9 days, 20 hours, and 30 minutes, leaving the Arabia nearly one day.

# THE STAR YACHT NORTH STAR.

## Magnificent Pleasure Expedition to Europe.—Splendid American Yacht.

The North Star, in which Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., proposes to make his voyage of pleasure to Europe, is almost completed, and will be ready to make her first trip in about a week. The day of her departure for the Old World is not decided upon yet, but we are informed she will sail about the 10th of June. Looking upon this merely as a pleasure excursion, it is a doubtless exciting attention, both on account of the novelty and the liberal spirit it displays, and which may justly be regarded as the chief characteristic by which our commercial classes are distinguished.

The rapid extension of our commerce within the last quarter of a century is without a parallel in the history of the world. It appears as if it were but yesterday that the country emerged from the trials of the Revolution; and yet, in the comparatively brief space which has intervened, she has accomplished the work of centuries, and is now advancing to a condition of power and prosperity which must, before she is a century old, place her at the head of the nations. This astonishing growth is the result of the individual enterprise of our people, as well as of the character of our institutions, which allow the largest scope to its development. The commerce of the United States has penetrated every ocean, and is now contesting in peaceful rivalry with Great Britain for the dominion of the seas. But while we are thus advancing to commercial supremacy we are not unmindful of the liberality which should characterize a true spirit of enterprise. Our merchants have always been as much distinguished for their comprehensive benevolence as for the magnitude of their plans and the energy and vigor with which they are prosecuted, whether in the search of a lost navigator, or in the opening of new avenues to commerce. We have astonished the actions of our people, and our world-wide enterprise has become a household word. Our iron-clad fleet and our clipper ships are without equals on the ocean; our steamers have so far beaten those of the first maritime power on the earth; and the regatta at Coves has proved that there are none even "second" to our yachts. In everything we have undertaken we have succeeded to a degree which has exceeded even our most sanguine expectations.

The sovereigns of Europe have looked upon our increasing power with mingled surprise and alarm—surprise at our progress, and alarm lest the lesson which it silently inculcates might be learned by their own oppressed subjects. They have, however, hitherto had rather indefinite ideas of the social condition of our country, and have regarded its inhabitants as a semi-civilized, unrefined and uncouth people, for republicanism is generally associated in their minds with all that is rough, coarse and unpolished. They could not conceive of such a thing as true refinement of manners existing in a country in which the laws regard all as equal, and where the only passport to public esteem and respect is integrity of character and honesty of purpose. The writings of some travelers have only served to confirm their prejudices; and it is to be regretted that the conduct of a few of our citizens abroad has not been of a nature calculated to dispel them. The real character of our people, and particularly our commercial classes, has been thus misunderstood; and until they know a little more of our social condition and intimacy this misapprehension cannot, we fear, be removed. What can the Car of Russia, brood of our social life—the general prosperity which prevails throughout the country—the intelligence and comfortable condition of our industrial classes, and the refinement of those whose enterprise, industry, and genius, have placed them at the head of the social scale? It is only by personal observation that he and the other crowned heads can obtain a true knowledge of these facts; and though he may not visit us to obtain the required information, yet he will, in a very few months, have an opportunity of seeing one of our most distinguished and wealthy citizens in his own capital, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., generally known by the title of "Commodore," he will, as we have already said, in contemplation for several months past a trip to Europe, in his splendid steam yacht North Star, which was built expressly for the purpose. This is the first voyage of pleasure which has ever been undertaken from this country, and in its extent and magnificence far exceeds anything of the kind ever got up by the wealthiest monarch in Europe. Although it is solely a personal matter, it partakes somewhat of a national character. There are, we believe, only two or three of the European sovereigns who possess steam yachts; but none of these are at all comparable with the North Star. Besides the contemplated pleasure trip, which, including the cost of the boat, will exceed half a million of dollars, Mr. Vanderbilt has another object in view. He has long been impressed with the belief—a belief founded on ample evidence—that a steamer propelled by beam engines could not only cross the ocean in safety, but that she would possess many advantages over the present class of ocean steamers. How far this may be correct we do not undertake to say, but there can be no doubt whatever of the success of those employed in running to the isthmus, among which we may mention the Star of the West, and the Prometheus. Mr. Vanderbilt will be accompanied by the members of his own family and relatives, Rev. Dr. Choules, and his physician, Dr. Lindsey, numbering between forty and fifty persons altogether. The vessel will be specially furnished, and will no doubt give the monarchs of the Old World a more perfect idea than they have hitherto had of the wealth, the commercial prosperity, and the refinement to be found in the great western republic. The first port at which she will touch is Southampton, where Mr. Vanderbilt intends remaining a few days, giving his company an opportunity of seeing the curiosities of that important seaport. They will find in it much to interest them, for Southampton, besides the many great historical associations connected with it, is one of the finest cities in England, and possesses some very splendid public buildings. It was from this port that Henry the Fifth set sail, in August, of 1415, about two months before he gained his famous victory at Agincourt. Southampton was the last port in England at which the pilgrim stopped before his departure for this country. It is also replete with the remains of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, commonly known as the "Wars of the Roses." The great Southwestern railway brings it within three hours distance of London, so that if our voyagers feel inclined to visit the great metropolis before their return from St. Petersburg and Moscow, which is their ultimate destination, they will have an excellent opportunity. We believe, however, that their intention to make this and Southampton their last places of sojourn in the Old World. Leaving Southampton, they will pursue their course eastward, passing through the celebrated Straits of Dover into the North Sea, and stopping temporarily on their way at the mouth of the Old World's most perfect idea than they have hitherto had of the wealth, the commercial prosperity, and the refinement to be found in the great western republic. 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